

22D YEAR--NO. 6,825.

POLITICAL NEWS

McKINLEY'S BILL PLAYING HAVOC IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HANDWRITING ON THE POLITICAL WALL.

Wool Manufacturers Appeal to the Senate for Free Wool.

BOSS REED'S CODE OF REPRESSIVE RULES.

Not Popular With Senators--Harrison's Order for a New Silver Bill. The Speaker's Triumph.

BRIGHT HOPES FOR DEMOCRATS

REPUBLICAN DEFECTION ON ACCOUNT OF THE McKINLEY BILL.

A prominent Western Republican, who is here looking after some important measures now in the Senate, was standing in the lobby of Willard's last evening discussing the political situation in the West.

"The Republican party," said he, "will receive a great setback this fall, and it will be due to the McKinley bill and the unsatisfactory appointments made by Harrison. The handwriting is on the wall, and this time it will be the farmer who will translate the true meaning of the inscription."

"In Iowa, Minnesota and California," he continued, "the change of sentiment is growing, and the people who have always voted the Republican ticket because of some of the members of the party, are now turning to the Democrats. The Senate, you will note, has lowered the duties on at least 200 articles, and I think the Finance Committee is more in harmony with the mass of Western voters than McKinley's Ways and Means Committee. Senator Allison said to a friend of mine the other night that, if he could, he would rather receive a vote from a Democrat than from a Republican."

"Allison will be a very prominent candidate for the Presidency in '92, and Senator Stanford also has his eye on the White House. But I think the California Senator's friends had better persuade him to step aside. In my opinion the Senator has a big enough fight on his hands already."

"The city is showing signs of uneasiness. It has been lately for the past month or two that all the facts regarding the methods adopted for the election of Stanford to the Senate have been about to be made public. It is known by those on the inside that all the details of that affair are in the possession of parties now living, although many of the actors in the drama are dead, and affidavits of some of the members of the Legislature, who are alleged to have been paid to vote for Stanford for Senator, are still in existence, giving names and amounts paid for such votes."

"In the light of the now avowed intention of Stanford's friends to insist upon his return to the Senate in '90, it is not a matter of wonder that his adherents are anxious to question as to whether or not the earthquake will come. And the public, more particularly in California, will continue to query whether or not, in view of the possible exposure, Stanford will allow his name to be used."

"Yes," concluded the speaker, "there will be lively times in California politics this fall."

A NEW SILVER BILL.

THE SENATE YIELDS TO HARRISON'S EMPERIAL ORDER.

President Harrison said last night: "I expect to sign a silver bill before the end of next week. As he will, acting on the suggestion of Speaker Reed, in the Washington, correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, he sent for the Senatorial leaders on both sides of the silver question on Friday, and told them that inasmuch as the silver bill must be passed, they must get together to settle and pass one which the House would take."

Accordingly, a bill has been fixed up which will be put through the Senate by Tuesday and which will be accepted in the House, all pending legislation to be dropped in the meantime. It is a very simple bill. It just extends the Bland act so as to provide for coining the silver dollar of \$400,000 a month instead of \$2,000,000, as now.

Thirty-nine Republican Senators had up to this evening signed a pledge to vote for the bill and the rest will come in by Tuesday. Harrison and Reed are thus at a distance from the extreme silver men who have had to agree for fear they would get nothing.

REED'S CODE OF RULES.

SENATORS WILL NOT ADOPT THE BULLY'S TECHNICAL METHODS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs his paper as follows: I am afraid Speaker Reed would feel far from happy if he could hear the unkind allusions which the conservative Senate Republicans make regarding the arbitrary and repressive code of rules which he and his party have forced upon the House. This suggestion is made apropos of the story which is being circulated about Washington that the real object in sending Mr. Ingalls President pro tempore of the Senate was that he might move the adoption of certain rules cutting off debate and allowing the previous question and force them through the Senate by sheer force of parliamentary strength.

This story is unnecessary to say, is wholly apocryphal, and even if such action should be desired by Mr. Hoar, Mr. Chandler and other extreme party associates, Mr. Ingalls would be the last man to do it. It is doubtful if there be in public life a greater stickler for the time-honored traditions and antiquated customs of the Senate than the distinguished gentleman from Kansas, who would prefer to be loved to death with a succession of dreary speeches than that the Senate should abate a fraction of its proud and aristocratic character to which it owes its preeminence as a deliberative body.

Not only Mr. Ingalls spurs the suggestion, but Mr. Sherman, Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Morrill and a number of others would be equally quick to resent it. I talked last night with several of

the Republican Senate leaders, and I was surprised at the strong language used by them to express their dislike of Speaker Reed's methods. They referred to them as "rag laws" and "technical repression," with quite as much frankness and vehemence as the most partisan Democrat could. They repeatedly referred to the fact that they wanted no such methods in the Senate; that there was a deliberate body, and that it was well if, for the House did not in any degree deserve that title. Others, again, approved Mr. Reed's tactics on the ground that a sudden popular upheaval might throw them out of power and place the control of the Senate in the hands of the Democrats, who could thus treat them to a dose of their own medicine.

WOOL CONSUMERS PROTEST.

WOOL MANUFACTURERS APPEAL TO THE SENATE FOR FREE WOOL.

The Wool Consumers' Association of Boston has sent to the Senate Finance Committee a memorial asking for a great reduction or the total abolition of the duty on wool. The memorial says: The system of excluding wool by means of a prohibitory duty involving much higher duties on wools and worsteds, has been tried at great cost to the consumer, with disastrous results to the manufacturer, and without any compensating advantages to the wool grower. Unchecked by the wool grower, the wool is sold at a price which enables the manufacturer to supply the raw wool in adequate quantities or quantities, the high cost of the wool is not felt by the consumer, and the importation of goods made by foreign manufacturers, with the resulting advantage of free selection of raw material, has been enormous.

A free selection from many varieties of wool is essential for the manufacture of the cloth of foreign wool so interferes with the free importation of raw material as to reduce rather than increase the quantity of American wool used. The natural advantages of Australia and South America, for instance, in the production of wool are greatly reduced by the tariff on the wool which is not produced in this country under such conditions as to justify any duty for protective purposes.

The interest of the consumers in this case is not confined to the wool of the free list, even more than in the case of tea or coffee or tropical fruits, or any other article that cannot be produced in the United States. Besides this, the woolen manufacturer cannot be successfully defended without the free selection of raw material. The woolen manufacturer of the home manufacture of woolsens is the first and essential element in increasing the use of demand for American wool. The tariff on the wool is a heavy burden on the manufacturer and drive him to the use of so much of American wool as of shoddy and cotton. It increases the cost of all woolen and worsted cloths, and thereby diminishes consumption.

It has practically forbid the American to compete with the foreigner in the purchase of certain essential descriptions of wool. Thus the heavy duties increase the cost of the wool, and the manufacturer is forced to pay a large sum to send to this country vast quantities of woolen goods that, with free wool and under such conditions, could be manufactured at home.

The proposed advance in the duties on wools of the first and second classes, of woolsens and worsteds for both men's and women's wear, is a heavy burden on the manufacturer and drive him to the use of so much of American wool as of shoddy and cotton. It increases the cost of all woolen and worsted cloths, and thereby diminishes consumption.

By reason of the scarcity of fine or merino-like combing wools, a large quantity of worsted fabrics similar to our own has been imported from foreign countries. These fabrics are not better in quality than the domestic product, but the lack of raw material has compelled the manufacturer to use a lower grade of wool. The demand for such goods is increasing, and the manufacturer is being driven to the use of so much of American wool as of shoddy and cotton. It increases the cost of all woolen and worsted cloths, and thereby diminishes consumption.

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A DASTARDLY DEED.

A Cowboy Killed by a Negro Policeman Without Cause.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 16.—C. W. Collins, the 18-year-old son of Rev. James Collins, a Baptist minister at Pearland, Tex., was shot and killed in this city yesterday morning by James Stevens, a negro policeman. Collins was a cowboy, and came into the city with another cowboy named Dolbe. After spending several hours in seeing the sights the two young men started for the city.

According to Dolbe's story they were riding quietly through the street when Collins' horse became frightened and started to run, without warning. Stevens was standing on the sidewalk, fired two shots at Collins, one of the bullets passing through his heart and causing instant death.

Stevens claims that Collins fired the first shot, and that he was forced to shoot either cowboy when searched. The cowboys and cattlemen of the surrounding country are much excited over the killing, and threats of lynching are heard on all sides.

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GREAT DISTRESS ALONG THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A Relief Boat Not Allowed to Land Because the Government Had Failed to Provide Protection.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 16.—The steamer Harlow, which was ordered at Bay St. George, N. F., not to land her cargo because the people would not pay duties, the excuse being absence of government protection, has arrived back here. Captain Farquhar reports that he was notified that if he disregarded the notice and landed any cargo the vessel would be seized. There was no excitement, but the people were very determined. The Harlow continued her voyage up the Newfoundland coast. At Flower Cove the people were found in an almost starving condition.

The Harlow was the first vessel to arrive there this season, and her appearance was hailed with joy. At the urgent request of the local relief committee the Harlow landed a portion of her provisions for distribution among the starving people.

From Flower Cove the Harlow proceeded for Bonne Espérance, Labrador, much difficulty being experienced in reaching there owing to large fields of ice. On calling at Bay St. George, the relief committee was found that the residents and the island government had come to an understanding, by which the former agreed to continue to pay customs duties on the provisions of the relief committee, and the latter agreed to permit the Harlow to land her cargo. The lobster fishery in all points of the French shore is reported to be much behind last year.

Captain Farquhar brought a letter signed by Rev. G. Raymond, a Church of England clergyman at Flower Cove, giving harrowing statements of the condition of the starving people, and the necessity for immediate relief.

Nothing is plainer, therefore, than that whatever influence the Administration may have with Congress, will be exerted to secure the passage of the National Elections bill, but to spread abroad the interpretation of it that it means a renewal of the strongest means to make the South in the interest of the Republican party.

It was the opinion at one time that an objectionable measure could not be put through the Senate with the rules as they now exist, the protection of the rights of the minority affording too great an opportunity for debate and delay. No hope of defeating the bill there need be entertained. The Senate's rules will not be changed unless there is a partition call for such a thing, but in that event, the bill will follow as promptly as did the railroad change in the rules of the House when Mr. Reed discovered, early in the session, that unless a change was effected the party's legislative programme could not be carried out.

Some rivalry had existed in the House between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Rowell as to who should monopolize the doubtful credit of the bill. Both had introduced bills on the subject, but neither of them had succeeded in carrying the bill. The result has been a fusion of the two bills, and now Lodge dominates the privilege of presenting the con-

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